

Germany Votes to Sign---With Reservations; Allies Reject Plea; Prepare to Strike To-day

Round-Up of 'Parlor Reds' Is Ordered

Lusk Committee to Subpoena Those on Mailing Lists Found in Raids on Radical Headquarters

Rand School Is Still Under Guard

New Search Warrant To Be Asked for Safe Al- derman Lee Won't Open

The Lusk committee investigating Bolshevism is planning, it became known yesterday, a round-up of the "parlor" Bolsheviks whose names were found in documents seized by state police troopers when they descended Saturday on the I. W. W. headquarters, the chief office of the "Left Wing" Socialists and the Rand School. It is the purpose of the committee to learn by subpoena if these radicals advocate the overthrow of the government by violence.

"These radicals," said one of the men connected with the Lusk committee yesterday, "may be divided into three groups. The first is a small minority who would resort to any extreme to carry out their programme of revolution. The second is made up of loose-mouthed, mentally unbalanced political reformers. The third consists of a depressed few drawn together by talk of free love and nationalization of women and that sort of thing. We intend to put them all on the stand and give them an opportunity to explain."

Big Haul of Literature
Wagon loads of Red literature, correspondence and a multitude of documents of every variety were seized in the raids. Early yesterday morning the raiders had departed from the I. W. W. headquarters, on East Fourth Street, and from the stamping ground of John Reed and other "Left Wing"ers, in West Twenty-ninth Street, but they were still on guard at the Rand School, in East Fifteenth Street, last night.

Two state troopers stood guard over a big safe bearing the legend "Society of Commonwealth Control, Inc." This is the organization owning and operating the building in which the Rand School and other radical enterprises have space. As it was not named in the search warrant, the raiders could not take possession of it.

Algeron Lee, leader of the Socialists in the Board of Aldermen and the educational director of the Rand School, refused to open the safe for A. E. Stevenson, one of the legal aids of the Lusk committee, and so the troopers were placed on guard, to remain there until an application for a search warrant can be made before a magistrate to-day.

Committee Meets To-day
The Lusk committee will meet to-day in executive session, at which it will receive reports of the results of Saturday's raids. It is expected that at this meeting a date for the next public hearing of the committee will be fixed and plans made for an examination of the men and women involved in the seized documents.

While the radicals were busy denouncing the Lusk committee for the raids, other citizens were equally loud in their denunciation of the extremists in their toleration of the extreme radicals. William T. Hornaday, in a statement yesterday, said: "How long, O Lord, how long!" will a spineless and nerveless government permit itself to be made a laughing stock by such people as Rose Foster Stokes and others out on bail for criminal sentences? How much longer is the President of the United States to be the commander in chief of the

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**When you
leave town
this summer—**

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Cyclone Kills 200 Persons In Minnesota

Three Business Blocks Are Wiped Out in Town of Fergus Falls; Hotel and Depot Razed

FARGO, N. D., June 22.—Approximately two hundred persons were killed by a tornado that struck Fergus Falls, Minn., this afternoon, and wiped out three blocks in the business section of that city.

A report from Staples to the Northern Pacific here said the Grand Hotel had been razed by the wind and the Northern Pacific depot demolished. The telephone operator at Battle Lake, Minn., about eighteen miles west of Fergus Falls, reported that the entire town between the Grand Hotel and the brewery had been wiped out. The hotel is situated in the eastern section of the city and the brewery is located in the western part. The operator also reported that 200 persons had been killed.

Fergus Falls, in Minnesota, has a population of about 7,000.

ST. PAUL, June 22.—It is reported here from Fergus Falls that seventy-five persons were buried in the ruins of the Grand Hotel, which collapsed during the tornado there.

Prof. Dana Stages Big 4 Burlesque

A burlesque representation of the peace conference and the big four in session at Paris marked the concluding session of the conference of the Young Democracy, an organization of radicals, at Seaside House, Rockaway, yesterday. The part of Clemenceau, as president of the conference, was played by Professor Harry Dana, formerly of Columbia University, from which he was expelled for his radical teachings and opinions.

Professor Dana opened the session of the "big four" by announcing: "We are the big four—pardon me, I was going to say we are the big four—and we have come here to forgive our enemies and establish peace for the world."

The burlesque presented the "big four"—the four old, decrepit men, as they were styled in the introduction to the play by Professor Dana—in the role of men who had regained their former old, democratic opinions, and, acting upon these opinions, concluded a peace based on President Wilson's fourteen points and other utterances.

At the peace table, on common agreement of the big four, were represented Germany, Hungary, Ireland, India, the Russian Soviet Republic, Mexico and the negro races of the world. All of these nations presented demands that were unanimously granted by the conference.

The part of Germany was played by Miss Alexandra Stager, a German girl, who, on appearing before the "big four," was embraced by "M. Clemenceau," who declared, "I do this because I have been taught to love my enemies."

Professor Dana spoke partly in French and partly in English, and set the audience laughing again and again by his jibes at the conference and the peace treaty.

"M. Clemenceau," he said, "in granting 'Germany's' demands, said: 'Madame, it gives me pleasure to announce that the conference has decided to grant your demands unanimously' and presented her with a bouquet of flowers."

Hungary, represented by Miss Ethel Jamison, appeared at the peace table waving a red handkerchief. Ireland was granted complete independence from British rule, as likewise was India. Mexico was assured of no intervention by foreign troops and "her right to self-determination," while all political and social distinctions were abolished between whites and negroes.

[Full story of the conference is on page six.]

His Wife Perfect Woman, Says Major Baird's Will

"I want to say to the world that my wife, in my estimation, is the most perfect woman I ever saw, heard or knew of," said the will of the late Major Charles Gamble Baird of Richmond Hill, Queens, filed for probate at Jamaica. "She is endowed with marvelous courage, a very strong will and an intensely high ideal of honor. I am the richest of men in that I am blest with the truest, most honorable and loving wife in the world."

Following the eulogy of his wife, Major Baird declared he had never told her a falsehood, broken a promise to her or deceived her. The entire estate, about \$200,000, is left to his wife, Gertrude Baird.

**400 British Mutinous
Troops Under Arrest**

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—The mutinous conduct of troops at Sutton camp, Surrey, which has been going for the last ten days, culminated to-day in the formation of a committee by the men and their refusal to salute or to obey orders. This morning two battalions of troops were sent to the camp in light fighting trim and with a machine gun.

The troops arrested 400 men, among them the ringleaders, and dispatched 1,800 others to camps at Dover and Canterbury.

The main grievance of the men was that they were being ordered to France.

Knox Drops Fight for Vote On Resolution

Senator Lodge Announces That Appropriation Bills Must Be Passed Through Congress Before July 1

Root Treaty Plan Favored

Senator Smoot Says Republicans Demand Elimination of Article X From Pact

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Concentration of the Republicans behind the plan advocated yesterday by ex-Senator Elihu Root—to ratify the peace treaty with reservations safeguarding America's interests—was indicated very generally here to-night.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader in the Senate, issued a statement after a conference with Senator Knox, definitely abandoning the fight to obtain a vote on the Knox resolution. He gives as his reasons the necessity of devoting every minute of available time to the appropriation measures, which should be passed before the end of the fiscal year, June 30. Democrats assert, however, that with his colleagues Senator Lodge has come to the conclusion that it is useless to fight longer to obtain an expression from the Senate at this time so far as any effect on the Paris conference is concerned.

Lodge's Statement
Following is Senator Lodge's statement:

"I am very strongly in favor of the Knox resolution. I think the league and peace with Germany ought not to be interlocked. We ought to be able to ratify the peace with Germany at once, and then give the proper discussion to the covenant of the league of nations, which involves the entire future of the country."

"I should like to bring the Knox resolution to a vote at once, but after consultation with Senator Knox this afternoon I have come to the conclusion that in the present situation of the appropriation bills, and especially the army bill, now before the Senate, we ought not to press the Knox resolution at this moment, because it will lead to debate, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the passage of the appropriation bills before July 1. We propose to pass them before that date and shall sit night and day, if necessary, to do it."

Willing for Postponement
"I am more willing to accept this postponement because the resolution is growing stronger daily and the absolute necessity of amending the league, if it is to be made safe for the United States and for the cause of peace, has just been freshly demonstrated in Senator Root's letter with extraordinary force."

Senator Smoot, of Utah, declared that the Republicans generally accepted the suggestion of former Senator Root, "I approve of the programme of action outlined in the Root letter and I have reason to believe it is likewise approved by almost all other Republicans," Senator Smoot said. "I do not see how the President could oppose such reservations as the Monroe Doctrine, and unless American obligation under Article X is set aside I do not believe the treaty will receive the support requisite for ratification."

Expected It, Says Hitchcock
"I am not at all surprised," said Mr. Hitchcock, "at the disastrous failure of the Knox resolution. It has disappointed its friends and divided the Republican party."

Italian and French

To Occupy Vienna
LONDON, June 22.—Special dispatches received from Vienna contain reports suggesting the approaching occupation of Vienna by Italian and French troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Hungarian Communists on the frontier.

Winnipeg Ends Army Rule

Soldier Constables Now Are Policing City

WINNIPEG, Man., June 22.—Martial law, which was declared in this city yesterday when striking union men attempted to parade despite orders of Mayor Charles F. Gray against a demonstration, was ended this afternoon. Returned soldier constables now are policing the city in the place of Federal soldiers, who have been withdrawn to their barracks.

Gorky Calling to the Soul of Russia

A series of piercing editorials translated from the novelist's own newspaper in Petrograd.

**To-day:
on the editorial page
"A Ball of Snakes"**

Continued on next page

"Council of Five" Demands Germans Accept Terms in Their Entirety

500,000 Troops Ready to Move

Note From Enemy Objects to Two of Treaty's Clauses

PARIS, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—The council of five has definitely rejected the German suggestion that further alterations be made in the peace treaty. It is further understood that unless the terms are accepted unconditionally the Allied armies will advance Monday evening. All preparations to move 500,000 men have been made.

The council of five to-day received four notes from the Germans, which are supposed to have been prepared in advance and were held to await advice from Weimar on the result of the meeting of the Assembly. President Wilson went at once to the residence of Premier Lloyd George, where the council took up consideration of the notes.

One of these, from the new German government, received at 5 o'clock, declared that Germany was ready to sign peace if the clauses making Germany responsible for the trial of the former Emperor war and calling for the trial of the former emperor were eliminated.

The council of five remained in session until 8 o'clock in the evening and then adjourned for dinner. The council met again at 9 o'clock, and after brief further consideration took its decision to reject the German request.

The German government has appointed Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, of the peace delegation, to conduct the peace arrangements at Versailles, and it was through him that to-day's correspondence was transmitted.

The German note, offering to sign with reservations, was dated Versailles, June 22, and addressed to M. Clemenceau. It follows:

"The Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed me to communicate the following to your excellency: 'The government of the German Republic has from the moment when the peace conditions of the Allied and associated governments were made known to it let no doubt exist as to the fact that the government, in harmony with the whole German people, must regard these conditions as being in sharp contradiction to the principle which was accepted by the Allied and associated powers, on the one hand, and Germany on the other, as being binding in accordance with the laws of nations for the peace before the conclusion of the armistice.'

Sought Verbal Exchange

"Relying upon this principle of justice which was agreed upon between the parties to the negotiations, and assisted by a clear exposition of conditions in Germany, the government has left no stone unturned in order to arrive at a direct verbal exchange of opinions, and thus obtain some mitigation of the unbearably harsh conditions which might render it possible for the government of the German Republic to sign the treaty of peace without reservations, and to guarantee its execution."

"These endeavors of the government of the German Republic, which were undertaken in the interest of the peace of the world and the reconciliation of peoples, have failed owing to rigorous insistence on the conditions of peace."

"Far-reaching counter proposals of the German delegation have only in certain points received any acceptance. The concessions made only reduced the severity of the conditions in a small degree."

To Sign or Not to Sign

"The Allied and associated governments have, in an ultimatum which expires on June 23, confronted the government of the German Republic with the decision either to sign the treaty of peace presented by them or refuse to sign. In the latter case a completely defenseless people has been threatened with the forcible imposition of the conditions of peace al-

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After Due and Careful Consideration
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Britain Aghast Over Hun Coup At Scapa Flow

People Ask Why Sinkings That Lasted From Noon to 4:30 o'Clock Did Not Attract Notice Sooner

New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
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LONDON, June 22.—Of all the ships of the German High Seas Fleet that surrendered to the British on November 21 last only one—the battleship Baden—remains afloat at Scapa Flow. The rest, scuttled by their crews, either lie on the deep bottom of the Flow or have been beached. In a single blow the Germans have prevented the British triumph of taking over the fleet, a ceremony which was scheduled to coincide with the signing of the peace treaty.

England at first was stupefied by the news, which, despite the reticence of the Admiralty, leaked out last evening. So far only the most meagre details of the exploit of the German crews have been permitted to appear in the press. The Sunday papers contained practically no editorial comment on the event.

Berlin Convivance Charged

Several British admirals, including Sir Percy Scott and Sir Cyprian Bridge, express the same opinion, namely: "It serves us right for trusting the Huns." Admiral Bridge referred to the sinkings as a "gratuitous iniquity," and said he had not the slightest doubt that the sinkings were carried out under instructions from Berlin. He characterized the whole affair as "frankly dishonorable and intended as a direct insult."

There is a tendency among others equally qualified to comment to smile rather ruefully and say: "Well, it's the best thing that could have happened. It's just what we wanted to do."

To-day there was a most rigid investigation under way. While the Admiralty refuses information, many

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Allies to Rule Rhine Like Monarchs of Old

Entente Commissioners in Occupied Territory Have Power of Mediaeval Sovereigns Till Germany Fulfills Terms of Treaty; Teuton Governments to Hold On for the Present

New York Tribune
European Bureau
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COBLENZ, June 22.—"The Rhineland is mortgaged property, and the mortgage will be held by the Allies until it is paid off," Pierrepont B. Noyes, American member of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, told The Tribune to-day, in explaining the future of Germany's richest province. The council of four has denied that the inter-Allied control of the Rhineland shall be civil instead of military. It is in the hands of the five Allied commissioners, representing America, France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium. The powers of these five men are even greater than those of the ancient kings who ruled the Rhine in mediaeval days.

Backed by troops, they are empowered to declare martial law over the whole or portions of the Rhineland territory at a moment's notice, and, clothed with all the powers, immunities and privileges of ambassadors, they will have absolute supervision of every angle of political, industrial, financial and economic life until Germany has paid her debt, whether this be one, five, ten or fifteen years.

German Rule to Stand

"We have decided to allow the existing German government to function as in peace times under our strict supervision," Noyes added. "It will be a peaceful civil administration unless Germany seeks to evade compliance with the terms of the peace treaty. The troops who remain here will not be billeted on the population, but will live in barracks, of which there are American, French, British and Belgian occupied areas to accommodate 80,000 men. The German government not only pays the expenses of the troops but also the cost of the maintenance of our commission as long as we remain."

"We will call on the military forces only when it is evident that peaceful conciliation of all differences between ourselves and the Germans becomes impossible. We do not look forward to invoking martial law, as we are empowered to do, except as a last resort. However, troops will always be handy."

Mr. Noyes was unable to say

whether any American troops will remain on the Rhine for a period of years. This, he declared, must be decided at Versailles, although the commissioner understands that the French are highly desirous that some force of both the Americans and British troops be maintained here.

Americans May Remain

"I have been unofficially informed," Commissioner Noyes added, "that President Wilson may bow to Marshal Foch's desire to maintain at least one American regiment here and that Lloyd George, in that case, would consent to leave at least a battalion of British, just enough to fly the two flags. These forces in any event would consist of volunteers specifically enlisted for this service. All military forces, however, will be under our absolute control, whether French, British or Americans, and so far as Germany is concerned we retain all occupying rights we now enjoy."

Commissioner Noyes is the finest type of American business man, tall, erect and slightly gray. The forceful part he played in framing the future administration of the Rhineland will some day be known, though certain reasons exist now why all should not be told. In thoroughly informed sources it was said that it is entirely due to Mr. Noyes that the Rhineland's future comes under civil instead of military law. The military convention in the peace conference had decided to hold the Rhineland under heavy military occupation, exercising the iron heel of military discipline on civilians so long as Germany owed the Allies a single cent.

Noyes Plans Accepted

Feeling that this character of occupation meant breeding war, Commissioner Noyes, in defiance of the entire military convention, drafted plans for civil occupation diametrically opposed to the mandate of the convention. Aided by his friends, he put the matter squarely before President Wilson in such a convincing manner that the President was converted to civilian control of the Rhineland. After a protracted struggle, in which powerful agencies were opposed to Wilson, the civilian programme won, and Commissioner Noyes now is beginning his "reign" as one of the five Allied "kings" of the entire Rhineland.

Safety for Kaiser, Plea Of Assembly

Vote Is 237 to 138 for Peace Programme; Seek to Evade Responsibility for Causing the War

Economic Demands Held Impossible

'We Yield to Force' Is Expected To Be Basis of Their Final Surrender

BERLIN, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—The German National Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 237 to 138 to authorized the new Cabinet to sign the peace treaty, with certain reservations. The Assembly also voted confidence in the new government of Herr Bauer, 236 to 89. Sixty-eight members abstained from voting.

On the question of signing the treaty, five members of the Assembly abstained from voting.

Before the vote of confidence was taken Herr Bauer, the new Premier, declared the government would sign the treaty, but without acknowledging the responsibility of the German people for the war and without accepting the obligations contained in Articles 227 to 230 in the treaty relating to the trial of the former Emperor and the extradition of other German personages.

Bauer to Indicate Reply

"Germania," in its issue of to-day, said Foreign Minister Mueller would communicate at to-day's session of the Assembly the text of a note which, on approval by the Assembly, would be dispatched to the peace congress heads. The note, according to "Germania," would decline to accept Article 231 of the peace treaty, dealing with Germany's responsibility for the war, and Articles 227 to 230, dealing with the penalties.

Further, the note would affirm that President Wilson's fourteen points had not been applied in the peace treaty, and express regret that oral negotiations had been refused the Germans.

Surrender Due to 'Force'

It would also, according to the newspaper, emphasize the inalienable right of every nation, even Germany, to live, and say that Germany could not assent to the peace treaty from her inner conviction, because it contained conditions impossible of fulfillment and unbearable. Therefore Germany would not sign voluntarily, but would only yield to force.

The note, the paper says, would add that since the economic and financial terms exceed the limit of Germany's capacity to meet them, Germany would be unable to accept the responsibility for their execution.

Bauer Disclaims Blame for War

Distress of Land and People Brought Us Together, He Tells Assembly

WEIMAR, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—In announcing the decision of the government to sign the peace treaty with reservations Premier Bauer declared to-day before the National Assembly that "we lay the greatest emphasis on the declaration that we cannot accept, and by our signature do not cover, Article 231 demanding that Germany confess herself the sole author of the war."

Continuing, Premier Bauer said: "The Allied and associated powers cannot expect the German people to agree from inner conviction to a peace instrument whereby, without the populations being consulted, living members are severed from the German Empire, German sovereignty permanently violated and unbearable economic and